Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

[BY BURTON CRAIGE.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.... MONDAY JANUARY 30, 1832 [VOL. XII. NO 606.

CAPTIONS

Of the Laws passed at the Legislature of 1831 and 32.

PUBLIC ACTS.

1. To incorporate the North Carolina Central Rail Road Company.

2. To incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company.

3. In aid of the North Carolina Central Rail Road, and Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Companies. [Authorizes the Governor to have surveys made of the most eligible route for said Rail Roads.]

4. To change the disposition of the money constituting the agricultural fund. [Provides that the money hereafter accruing from Clerks, instead of being paid to the Treasury shall be paid over to the county Trustee of each county for county purposes.]

5. To prevent persons on the sea coast from holding out false lights. [Provides that any person holding out false lights or beacons on the sea-coast, for the purpose of deceiving or misleading Masters of vessels, may be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the Court.]

6. To repeal an act, passed in 1827, prescribing the manner in which staves, heading and shingles shall hereafter be counted.

7. To amend the 10th section of an act, passed in 1819, chap. 997, prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians. [Provides, that any purchaser having lost his certificate, upon an affidavit being made setting forth the section and district of the land purchased, and upon producing receipts for the payment of the purchase money to the Secretary, he shall make out a plot from his book and issue a Grant.]

8. To repeal part of the act of 1741, authorising the County Courts to grant certificates in certain cases. [Prohibits the County Courts from granting certificates for Slaves to carry guns.]

9. To provide for the collection of fines imposed upon free negroes or free persons of color. [Provides, when they shall be convicted of any offence and fined, and are unable to pay such fine, they shall be hired out to any person who will pay the same for the services of the free negroes or free persons of color, for the shortest time.]

10. To amend the first section of an act, passed in 1830, authorizing free persons of color to hawk and peddle out of the limits of the county in which they reside. [Provides that they shall first obtain a license from the County Court of each county in which they propose to hawk and peddle.]

11. To re-enact and extend the provisions of an act, passed in 1829, incorporating Lake Drummond and Orapeake Canal Company.

12. To authorize the filing of petitions in vacation, to hold defendants to bail on petitions, and authorize the County Courts to issue process to several counties at the same time.

13. To limit the time within which actions may be brought against bail. [Provides that such actions shall be brought within four years.]

14. To give longer time for the paying in of entry money. [Allows twelve months longer.]

15. To amend the law relative to malicious and unlawful maiming and wounding. [Provides that castration with malice aforethought, shall subject the offender to death without benefit of clergy.]

16. Concerning Corporations, the Officers and Managers of Corporations and Trustees of funds for public purposes.—[Provides a remedy for any violation of their charter.]

17. To amend the 5th section of an act, passed in 1816, chap. 912, for the more speedy trial of Slaves in capital cases.—[Empowers the Governor, in cases of conspiracy, to issue a commission to either of the Judges of the Superior or Supreme Court, to hold a Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the trial of such slaves as may be implicated.]

18. For the distribution of a part of the public arms among the counties of the State, and for the preservation and accounting for of the same. [Specifies the number of muskets each county shall be entitled to receive.]

19. To amend an act, passed in 1817, chap. 22, to revise and amend the laws respecting wrecks and wrecked property. [Extends the limits of the third wrecking district.]

20. To allow appeals to the Supreme Court from interlocutory judgments, orders and decrees of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity. (Provides that the Judges of the Superior Courts shall allow appeals on such terms as they may deem equitable.)

21. To repeal the second section of an act, passed in 1823, to amend the Militia laws of this State relative to Cavalry.

22. To distribute the remaining Tactics. (Provides that one copy of the tactics sent to this State by the General Government, be given to each of the Adjutants of the respective Regiments of this State; one copy to each of the commissioned Officers of the 94th Regiment, and the remaining copies to the Officers of the several Volunteer Companies.)

23. For the better regulation of Pilotage, on vessels trading with the Cape Fear Inlets. (Provides that after the 1st of March, 1832, all vessels trading within said Inlets, over 40 tons burthen, shall pay pilotage according to the rates already established.)

24. To abolish the punishment of cropping.

25. To amend an act, passed in 1812, to amend the laws relative to the Supreme Court. [Makes it the duty of the clerk, in case of Equity pending in said Court, for a reasonable compensation, to record all bills, answers, pleas, replications and demurrers, with all decrees made therein, together with the opinions of the Judges.]

26. To Authorize a Justice of the Peace to take depositions in certain cases. [In cases when depositions of witnesses are authorized to be read on trials before a single Justice, the same may be taken by any Justice of the county where the witness may happen to be.]

27. To repeal the 8th section of an act, passed in 1828, to amend the law with respect to the collection of debts from the estates of deceased persons, and the law in relation to the levying of executions issued by Justices of the Peace.

28. To amend an act passed in 1777, declaring what fences are sufficient and to provide a remedy for abuses. (Where the stock of one person breaks into the enclosure of another and commits any injury, an action is to be brought before a Justice of the Peace, where the party aggrieved, may recover damages. Persons beating or wounding the Stock of others to pay damages, &c.)

29. To amend the second section of an act, passed in 1799, to enforce the duty of Inspectors in this State. (Prescribes the size of barrels for fish.)

30. Amending the laws relative to the manner of appointing Jurors for the Superior and County Courts of this State.—(Gives to the Sheriff and clerk, with the aid of three Justices, the power of drawing Jurors for their respective counties, when such duty has been neglected by the Court.)

31. To authorize the Clerks of County Courts to receive entries of vacant lands in certain cases. (The Clerk to act where there is no Entry taker.)

32. To repeal part of an act, passed in the year 1827, entitled, 'an act to prevent the obstruction of fish passing up the Roanoke and Cashie rivers, and their waters.'

33. Pointing out the mode whereby the Militia of this State shall hereafter be called into service, in cases of insurrection or invasion, and outlawed and runaway negroes. (Gives to seven Justices, the power of demanding of the Commanding Officer of any county, that he call out the Militia of said county.)

34. To amend an act, passed in 1830, to authorize and direct the Public Treasurer to sell Public lands therein named, belonging to the State. (Directs the Treasurer to execute a deed for certain public land sold by the State, recently belonging to Treasurer Haywood.

35. To alter the manner of appointing Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage for the Cape Fear River.

36. Providing for the assignment of Dower and for the partition of the whole real estate of deceased persons where a part thereof lies in North Carolina, and part in other States.

37. To incorporate the Salisbury Gold Mining Company.

38. Giving longer time to register grants of land in this State, deeds of mesne conveyance, powers of Attorney, &c. (Gives two years longer.)

39. Authorising the several County Courts in this State to erect Poor-Houses in their respective counties.

40. Extending the provisions of an act securing to the widow of intestates the surplus of the personal estate of their deceased husbands, where no kindred claim the same.

41. Giving the power to Regimental Court Martials of laying off and altering the several Captain's Districts within their Regiment.

42. To incorporate the Guilford Gold Mining Company.

43. An act to incorporate the Cabarrus Gold Mining Company.

44. An act to incorporate the Charlotte Gold Mining Company.

45. To incorporate the Greensboro' Gold Mining Company.

46. To incorporate the Catawba Gold Mining Company.

47. To secure the more perfect administration of justice in certain cases. —(Provides that in all cases of felonious homicide, where the assault shall have been committed in one county, and the person assaulted, dies in another, the offender shall be punished where the assault is made. Also, provides that in all cases of felonious homicide, where the assault shall have been committed within this State, and the person assaulted, dies without its limits, the offender, shall and may be indicted and punished, in the county where the assault was made).

48. To regulate retailers of spirituous liquors. (Imposes fine and Imprisonment on such retailers as permit gaming in their establishments.)

49. Authorizing the Governor to grant certain lands to the Trustees of Franklin Academy in the county of Macon.

50. To incorporate the Yadkin and Neuse Manufacturing companies.

51. For the better regulation of the conduct of negroes, slaves and free persons of color. (Prohibits them from preaching or exhorting in public, or from acting as class leaders, &c.)

52. To authorise the building of a toll bringe over Roanoke river, at the town of Weldon, and to incorporate a Company for that purpose.

53. To incorporate the Trustees of Ravenscroft Academy of Fayetteville.

54. To authorize the Superior and County Courts of this State to compel plaintiffs in certain cases, to give security for the costs of suit. (Provides that in cases of appeal from the decision of a single justice, the County Court may require the plaintiff to give security, &c.)

55. To repeal in part an act passed in 1830, regulating quarantine in this State. (Repeals that part which requires vessels to perform quarantine when they have free persons of color on board.

PRIVATE ACTS.

To alter the time of holding two of the County Courts for the county of Buncombe.

Allowing compensation to Jurors in the county of Buncombe.

For the better regulation of the County Courts of Macon.

To repeal part of an act passed in the year 1827 prescribing the manner in which lands should hereafter be advertised for sale, for taxes in the counties of Anson and Surry.

To prevent the falling of timber in or otherwise obstructing the channel of the South Yadkin in the county of Iredell.

To repeal in part an act passed in 1826, providing for the compensation of Jurors for the counties of Beaufort, Onslow, Hyde, Anson, Columbus and Duplin.

To alter the time of holding two of the terms of the County Courts of Macon, and for the better regulation of the same.

To repeal in part an act, passed in 1830, for summoning the original venire to the County Courts of Randolph, Rockingham, Buncombe, Brunswick and Chatham in future.

For the better regulation of the County Courts of Buncombe.

To repeal an act, passed in 1830, to amend an act altering the time of holding two of the terms of the County Courts of Lincoln.

To aid in making Tennessee River Road in Macon county.

To incorporate the Mecklenburg Gold Mining Company.

To incorporate the Charlotte Fire Engine Company.

To incorporate the Wilkes county Volunteer Artillery Company.

To authorize the erection of mills on Big Ivy Creek in the county of Buncombe.

To prevent the falling of timber in or otherwise obstructing the channel of Hunting creek, in the counties of Rowan and Iredell.

For the better regulation of the Militia of Haywood county.

To appoint an additional place of public sale in the county of Rutherford.

Amendatory of an act passed in the year 1830, in relation to the appointment of Commissioners to superintend the erection of a Court house in the county of Burke.

To amend an act passed in the year 1818, entitled an act to establish the town of New Salem on the lands of Benj. Marman, Esq. on the east side of Deep River in Randolph county.

To allow compensation to the jurors of the County and Superior Courts of the county of Macon.

Directing the manner in which Constables shall hereafter be elected in the county of Stokes.

To repeal in part an act passed in the year 1829, to provide for the payment of Jurors in the counties of Beaufort, Onslow, Hyde, Anson, Columbus and Duplin.

To repeal an act passed in the year 1827, entitled "an act to compel the Sheriff of Burke caunty to give written summons to the Jurors of said county.

To alter the time of holding the Superior Courts for the county of Haywood.

Respecting the toll to be paid by horsemen for crossing Beard's bridge on the Yadkin river, in Rowan county.

For the better regulation of the County Courts of Haywood.

Giving exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Court of Montgomery county, of all pleas and prosecutions of the State.

To incorporate the Rowan Troopers.

To appoint Commissioners to lay off a road from Neill Howard's mill in Wilkes county, up Elk creek to the Ashe county line.

Amendatory of the act to authorize and point out the method how the road commonly called the State Road, running through the county of Haywood, may hereafter be altered.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution approving of the measures of the Administration and recommending General Andrew Jackson for re-election.

Appropriating $5,000 for the restoration of the Statue of Washington, by Ball Hughes of New York.

Authorizing the Governor to request of the United States a supply of Cavalry arms.

Authorizing the Governor to appoint an agent to collect, if possible, a connected copy of the old Journals, the only copy owned by the State having been burnt in the Capitol.

Authorizing the public Treasurer to procure $5,000 in specie change.

In favor of John M. Allen, Sheriff of Montgomery county.

POLITICAL.

We invite the readers attention to the debate in the Senate, which took place on 20th December, relative to the reduction of the duty on teas, which will be found on our first page. The anxiety displayed by the leaders of the Tariff Party, in that body, Messrs. Webster and Clay, to have this duty reduced, shows the uneasiness experienced by them, lest the grindstone system may be disturbed. An entire removal of the duties on luxuries, whilst those upon clothing for the poor, sugar and iron, are retained, would not satisfy the demands of justice, even though the amount of revenue should thereby be brought down to the wants of government; and we hope that General Jackson will put his veto upon any modification of the Tariff, which is not founded upon a regard for the rights of the poor, as well as of the rich. It is one of the grandest farces ever played off upon a free people to see an attempt made to reduce the taxes on olives and capers, anchovies and brandy fruits, mace, clover and nutmegs, precious stones, alabaster ointments, cordials and perfumery, artificial flowers and billiard balls, battledoors and shuttlecocks, coral beads and gold snuff boxes, silver spectacles and ivory headed canes, velvets and lace, mull muslins and gros de Naples, camel's hair shawls, morocco and prunella shoes, fine cambrics, plated chaffing dishes, porcelain and china dinner and tea sets, gold watches, cologne water, Champaigne and Burgundy wines, oranges and pine apples, embroidery, ivory fans, fine Irish linens, parasols, centre tables, gilt books, pier looking glasses, vermicelli and macaroni, Italian marble, mantel ornaments, rogue, essences and courtplaster, chessmen, sweet scented soap, silk stockings, gold and silver thimbles, mantel time pieces, tooth powder, wax dolls, and a hundred other things used by the rich—we say, it is one of the grandest farces ever played off upon a free people, that such articles as those we have enumerated should be exempted from taxation, while iron and sugar, woollen cloth and flannel, and many other necessaries of life, which are required to render the situation of our working people comfortable, should continue to be heavily and unequally burdened. We hope the President will not lose sight of this. The Clay System men may possibly play off such a game upon him as they did with the Maysville road bill, which they said "he dare not refuse to sign." Should they do so, we trust that they will meet with the same agreeable disappointment; and we feel the most perfect assurance, that in such event, the Congressional election in Pennsylvania would next Fall, result in the choice of men favorable to a reduction of duties, upon principles having regard to the rights and interests of the poor, sufficient to turn the scale. Pennsylvania is for General Jackson, Tariff or Anti-Tariff, as it was for him. Internal improvement or anti-Internal Improvement; and, in our humble estimation, as well as in that of many who tried all they could in 1828 to keep him out, nothing but his death can deprive him of her vote. Let the President only give as a reason for his veto, that certain rich capitalists and corporations enjoy monopolies injurious to the interests of the great body of the farmers and mechanics of the United States, and such as ought not to be submitted to after the extinguishment of the public debt, and the Tariff Party might hang up their fiddles, for the concert would be over as sure as a gun.

Ban. Con.

EXTRACTS

From a writer under the signature of "Say," in the Boston Commercial Gaz.

Suppose that cotton were our only export, and that we had a surplus of 100,000 bales, which we exchanged with the Spaniards for an equal in wine, which was their surplus of that article. Then, all at once, Congress should lay a duty on wine of 100 per cent. What would be the effect?—Why the correspondent of the Spaniard would have but half as much money to invest in cotton, as before the duty was laid. There, then, the market for cotton is reduced one half, or the price is lowered to that amount, or the Spaniard would seek for another market.

Every dollar that is taken in duties, for any purpose, from the gross sales of the produce of other nations, which is sent here for consumption, prevents these strangers from taking so much more of our agricultural produce, our fish, oil, timber, ashes, naval stores, &c. It is quite unnecessary to discriminate here, between those who take flour, and those who do not, for I deal in masses of imports and exports, what one does not take in flour or fish, he takes in articles which have been received for flour and fish, which is the same thing to the Pennsylvanian, or the New Englander.

When we have arrived at the grand desideratum of the restrictionists; that is when we grow all, and make all we want, it *must* be admitted, *then* that we shall grow no more cotton than we want for consumption. I will confine myself to this article, although my argument applies equally to every other article of export.—When we have attained to this *desired dependence*, it will not be denied that the cotton planters, will be reduced *by the system*, to the supply of our home consumption of cotton, which is a very small part of what is or can be raised. And as we advance towards that *coveted state of independence*, in the same ratio will the cotton planter be injured by the progressive diminution of his market. Call this an excise on exportation, or deny the fact, if you please; it seems to me something much worse—it is the *certain* and *discouraging* prospect of a total prohibition on exportation.

Shall we be told that the home consumption will be an equivalent for this loss? Will any one believe that we can wear all the cotton we now grow, and that our population will increase as fast as the cultivation of cotton? Cotton, fortunately, is here alone;—tobacco, rice, fish, flour, lumber, and all the products of our teeming soil, are in the same predicament; we must eat them, or use them all, we cannot export *one single* article when we have arrived at the desired Chinese system; and as we approach to it, so shall we gradually taste its sweets.

But this system, when carried out, becomes too ridiculous for contemplation; and nothing can save those who would carry it out, from universal contempt, but a feeling of horror at a policy so iniquitous, so unchristian, so unnational, rosting, as it does, on avarice and deceit combined.

MR. ADAMS.—The very unexpected intelligence conveyed in the following letter which we received by the Mail to-day, may be relied on as of unquestionable authority. Mr. Adams has elevated himself incalculably in our estimation, as a Patriot and Statesman, by the manly and enlightened view which he has taken of our oppressions, in denouncing as it deserves, the execrable project of Mr. Clay. The South has found an ally where an ally was never looked for, and we confess that hopes which were nearly extinct have been revived by the consideration of the benefit of the good cause, which such an avowal from such a quarter must necessarily involve.

Charleston Pap.

[*Editor's Correspondency.*]

WASHINGTON, JAN. 11, 1832.

Mr. Adams, you know, is chairman of the committee of manufactures. At the meeting of the committee this morning, he came out in the most decided manner in favor of a reduction of the duties, using substantially this strong language:—"Mr. Clay's proposition is entirely inadmissable; it keeps the word of promise to the ear and breaks it to the sense. I am for affording *substantial relief* to the South: their complaints are just—they *are oppressed*—they cannot, *and will not* be satisfied with any delusive scheme of modification. I tell gentlemen they MUST *relieve the south* or FIGHT THEM. I, for one declare, that I will not hazard the union for any scheme of policy like the present tariff." The gentleman from whom I received this report may have misunderstood the ex-president in the strength of his language, but it is very certain that he expressed in strong terms his opinion that the South was oppressed and must be relieved, and that Mr. Clay's project was illusory, using the strong expression that they must relieve or fight the South. I have no time for speculations; the probability is, that in the Senate the tariff party will be firm—but that in our house we shall obtain an indication of a disposition to redress our wrongs. Mr. Adams, I am inclined to hope is honest in the views which he has expressed—you will perceive that he brings great weight to our side, in asserting that we are oppressed, and that Clay's scheme is deceptive.

MR. CLAY'S "COMPROMISE."

It will be perceived that Mr. Clay laid before the Senate of the United States on Monday last, his long expected plan of *compromise* as his political friends term it in relation to the Tariff. It is in the shape of a Resolution declaring it expedient to abolish the "existing duties upon "articles imported from foreign countries, "and *not coming into competition with "similar articles made or produced within the United States*"—which is to be interpreted thus we suppose: That the Manufacturing Interest, now that the revenue from them is no longer needed, are willing to surrender all such duties as are of no use to the Northern producers by way of *protection*—but that the system—the *system* must be maintained unimpaired. And will this satisfy Virginia and the Southern States? When we "ask for *bread*, they give us a *stone*," and call it *concession*! Mr. Clay must try again if he wishes to establish a ground of compromise upon which all parties should unite." Instead of *seven millions*, as he proposes, he must take off *twelve millions* of duties—embracing such as are most oppressive to the poor and middling classes; and reducing the Tariff to a *Revenue measure*—Nothing short of such a modification as this, will be of any avail, we assure him.

Petersburg Times.

THE GRINDSTONE SYSTEM.

The Banner of the Constitution with its wonted ability has in several instances pointed out the advantage which would result to the community, if the workmen in most of the manufactories were pensioned off, and the articles they are employed in producing, were imported free of duty.

As there is great stress laid by the monopolists—in plain English, those who are picking our pockets by making us pay double for many articles of the first necessity—on the *cheapness of American labor*, comparatively speaking, it is further proposed that the said pensioned hands shall be employed in turning *grindstones*—by which expedient the same quantity of American labor will be visibly employed in the same place—with an aforesaid, a considerable saving to the community at large.

The following example will serve to illustrate this view of the "system." The data, founded on statements of the Monopolists themselves are taken from the Banner of the Constitution.

100 workmen in a Northern Factory produce 750,000 yards of coarse cotton, which owing to the protecting duty, can be sold at 12 cents a yard, amounting to	$90,000
The price is at least 3 cents a yard more than the Foreign article of equal goodness could be bought for, (the duty is 8¼ cents the square yard) that is	67,500
The amount taken out of the pockets of the people, principally of the poor, by this factory, therefore amounts to	22,500
Twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars, and as not a cent of this goes to the government, it is neither more nor less than a tribute to that amount paid to the manufacturers by the colonists of the South who consume the cotton cloth.	
But if to each of the 100 workmen was paid 150 dollars a year for turning Grindstones, it would amount to	$15,000
NOTE.—The same quantity of American labor would be employed, or rather mis-employed in this case, as before.	
To which amount of pensions, if the real cost of such imported goods is added, (as before)	67,500
It would altogether amount to	82,500
Which sum taken from the "American" cost, as above,	90,000
Leaves,	7,500

To which amount the public would be gainers—the Grindstone system being more advantageous than the "American," alias *tribute* system, by about 8½ per cent. —the same quantity of American labor being mis-employed in both cases.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

In the Senate of the United States, a bill for the reduction of the duty upon alum salt, after a warm debate, was referred upon Mr. Clay's motion, to the committee on finance, by a vote of 22 to 17.

A bill to reduce the duty on Indian blankets, and other Indian goods, took the same course by a vote of 25 to 18.

The debate upon these motions, and the vote of the Senate are regarded as strong indications that the principle and practice of protection are to be preserved in all their force. All the taxes upon the rich will be remitted.

All the taxes upon the poor will be preserved—all which operate equally upon the North and South, will be taken off.

All which bear upon the South and protect the North, will be continued.

The Union party, upon principle and for consistency, will sing Hallelujahs for this state of things.—It is their blessed modification. *Columbia Telescope.*

We have on hand, a number of interesting Reports made to the Legislature by Committees &c. which we have preserved with a view of publishing, when our columns will admit of it. *Register.*

The Committee to whom the subject was referred, have recommended to the House of Representatives, the ratio of 48,000. This will, if adopted, give North Carolina the same number of Members that she now has.

Western Carolinian

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Havre, at New York from Havre, brings Paris papers to the 23d November inclusive.

The Liverpool packet ship George Canning, (wrecked at Great Egg Harbour N. J. on the 7th inst.) brings Liverpool papers to the 25th and London to the 24th November.

From the various Journals before us,—and particularly from the New York Post and American,—we make up the detail of intelligence which follows.

On the 21st of November, the King of England further prorogued Parliament until the 6th of December.

The King, on the same day issued a proclamation, declaring "political associations" unconstitutional and illegal.

The papers teem with accounts of meetings, disturbances, riots, want and sickness, in England.

The lawyers in Kilkenny, Ireland, have refused to undertake the recovery of tithes for the clergy.

The most important intelligence is that of the creation by the King of France of 36 *Peers for life*, in order to carry the bill in the House of Peers, for the abolition of an hereditary Peerage. It is somewhat remarkable that this act, deemed indispensable by the Ministry, in order to carry a measure for which the nation has clamored, is condemned unsparingly by all that portion of the Paris press, which claims especially to speak in behalf of the nation. The *Journal des Debats*, heretofore the able and vigorous defender of the Hereditary Peerage, and *La France Nouvelle*, are the only two Journals in which we have seen any vindication of the ordonnance creating the new Peers. The censure of the papers is unmeasured, characterizing the proceeding as a *coup d'etat*, and assimilating it to the ordonnances which led to the overthrow of Charles Xth.

Le Constitutional and Le Journal du Commerce characterise the Ordonnance as a direct *coup d'etat*, and the latter dwells particularly on the fact of the "new Peers being perfect anomalies, since they are neither hereditary according to the old law, nor chosen from among the categories designated by that which it is proposed to substitute for it; the Prince of Moskova, for example, being under thirty years of age, and M. Fernand Foy, under eighteen." Le Temps considers that the new creation cannot be legal under any point of view and expresses strong doubts whether the purpose of the ministry will be answered by it, "as 83 votes will be necessary to constitute a majority, and although the new 36 added to the 55 already promised would make 91, it is not only possible that some of the former may turn round and support the hereditary Peerage, but also by no means improbable that many of the latter will be so much disgusted by the new creations as to withdraw their promises of support."

The London Courier of the 16th mentions that on the previous evening a Treaty was signed between the Plenipotentiaries of the Five Powers and those of Belgium, embodying the twenty-four articles, which had been accepted by the King of the Belgians.—"This transaction" says the London Courier, "virtually settles that difficult and complicated affair which for the last twelve months has occupied all the Cabinets of Europe, and which has repeatedly threatened us with a general war; because Belgium having been thus acknowledged and constituted, and the Five Powers having thus secured to Belgium all the arrangements contained in the twenty-four Articles, the continued refusal of the King of the Netherlands to accede to that arrangement can only affect the external relations and internal condition of Holland herself, and can no longer endanger the general peace of Europe. It is probable however, that when the conclusion of this Treaty shall be known at the Hague, his Netherland Majesty may accede to a settlement which fully secures all the great interests of Holland, and places that country in a better situation as to territory and military frontier, than she ever occupied in the proudest and most prosperous days of her history."

In relation to the Cholera in England, the alarm of the public mind had much abated. The official report from Sunderland for the 17th, mentions but four new cases of the malignant Cholera, and only one death. The number of new cases of Cholera in Berlin on the 14th of Nov. was five. In Vienna on the 11th was 28. In Hamburg on the 14th the number of new cases was eight, the total number of new cases to that day 781, recoveries 257, deaths 409. No new cases had occured for the last eight days at Altona.

In Hungary, according to the Buda Gazette of the 3d November, 3390 villages and towns had been visited by the Cholera, which had attacked 410,924 persons, of whom 193,764 had recovered, and 178,-[illegible] died. Official accounts state that the epidemic had entirely subsided in 1338 places.

A letter received in Paris from Lisbon, under date of Nov. 5, says that Don Miguel has demanded further time for the payment of £16,000 offered to, and accepted by the American government, as an indemnity for the losses sustained by her shipping in consequence of the blockade of Terceira."

The Bavarian Chamber of Deputies have passed unanimously a bill for the emancipation of the Jews within its jurisdiction.

The volcanic island which has lately made its first appearance on the southern coast of Sicily has been directed by the King of the Two Sicilies to be called *Ferdinandea*. It is denied in the official journal of the Government, that Great Britain has taken or intended to take possession of that island.

Skrzynecki had arrived at Berlin on his way to France.

POLAND.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—The accounts from Poland are of a very unfavorable and gloomy description. There is scarcely a family that has not lost some of its members by the war, or that is not uneasy about their future fate. Prosperity is destroyed, and commerce revives but slowly.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Letters from St. Petersburgh state that the Emperor of Russia has refused to pay the Prussian government the expenses of the Polish army in passing through that country. This was to be expected, and he has forbidden the officers of that corps, as well as those of Romarico Rozyski, and Raminski, to return either into Russia or Poland.—The Senate sustains its proposition of incorporating Poland with Russia by the following arguments: The Poles, by their Revolution of November, violated the Act of Congress of Vienna, and thereby lost their claim to the protection of the great Powers; they also violated the capitulation of Warsaw by assuming a hostile position at Plosk, after having submitted to the mercy of the Emperor. The Senate also argues that by entirely abolishing the seperate government of Poland, all pretext for fortune rebellion will be destroyed and the peace of Europe rendered secure.

The Kensington Evening Journal of the 27 inst. contains the following:—"A body of the polish insurgents of about 700 men, under the command of Prince Mirski, are still wandering about on the banks of the Niemen. According to the last accounts they were pursued by the Russians in the woods. The Prince wished to seek refuge in Prussia, but his men compelled him to continue the warfare on pain of losing his life. This small corps has refused the amnesty offered them by Gen. Fricken. Thus the petty warfare will be continued for a short time longer."

The St. Petersburg Gazette contains the sentence against Ensign Chlopichi, nephew of the polish General of the same name, who has been convicted of acting as Secretary of a revolutionary society at Warsaw, of having distributed violent publications exciting the inhabitants of Volhynia to rebellion, and of other acts of treason. He is condemned by the Council of War to be degraded from his rank as a Noble, and to be sent to Siberia to be employed at the public works.

The Polish General arrived in Paris. General Demberski is shortly expected.

ENGLAND.

The idea which originated in Birmingham of refusing to pay taxes until compelled by distraint, has been adopted by a number of people of Manchester and Salford, who have resolved to resist the payment of taxes in money.

Burking.—We find the following in the Morning Herald of the 24th.

We understand that the second mate of the Sarah, from Virginia, U. States, has been missing since Friday last, and under circumstances which leave little doubt that he has fallen a sacrafice to the "interests of science"—or, in other words that he has been murdered for the benefit of the surgeons. This affair has excited, as may be easily supposed, great interest among persons connected with shipping. Sailors, from their habits, are peculiarly liable to fall into the claws of these blood-hounds in human shape by which England is now so signally disgraced The unfortunate man's clothes have been found in a house of ill fame.

He was a fine young man, standing about five feet ten inches high. The extent to which the horrible crime of destroying human beings for the purpose of dissection is carried in London is perfectly astounding. People are missing in every part of the metropolis. The man who swept the cross-way at the top of Stanford street, Waterloo road, has not been seen or heard of for several weeks, and as he was a person of regular habits, little doubt is entertained that he has been murdered.

The London Sun says, that in case of the Lords again rejecting the Reform Bill, the following resolutions will be moved in the Commons:—"Resolved, That with every respect which the House are ever desirous to pay to the rights and privileges of the House of Lords, this House is convinced that it is directly contrary, both to the principles as well as practice of the Constitution of the country, that they should interfere in any way in the choice of persons to represent the people in this House. That such interference can be no more claimed as a right, than that this House can direct the orders and proceedings of their Lordships That all the regulations respecting the representation of the people ought to rest with their constituents duly and fairly chosen, and no power, in the realm, save and except the Royal approbation, ought to have any right to interfere therewith. That such of the members of this House as have the honor to be of his Majesty's Council, be desired to wait on his Majesty with the most humble request that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to give his royal approbation to these resolutions, under the Royal Sign Manual, in order that the same may be enrolled amongst the records of parliament in both Houses. That it is the opinion of this House, that these resolutions may not be used or taken as a precedent in any other case than those which immediately concern the representation of the people of Great Britain and Ireland."

The London Courier of the 19th Nov. states that persons appeared before the Bow street magistrates, and made oath that a great number of *tri-colored flags*, were in the possession of an individual, for the purpose of being distributed among the populace.—The proposition further stated, that they were made, by a certain Marquis known as a violent anti-reformist, but whose name he refused to disclose.

London, Nov. 17.—Mr. O'Connell has published a recommendation of a plan of a National Political Union which we subjoin. Several gentlemen assembled on Sunday at the Parliamentary Agency Office and subscribed their names as members. Its objects are:—1st. To support the King and his Ministers against the small and interested faction, in accomplishing the great measure of Parliamentary Reform. 2d. To procure the utmost pratical and useful extension of the elective franchise. 3. To unite all well wishers of their country, from the richest to the poorest, in pursuit of these important objects. 4th. To use, incessantly, all possible exertions to burry in perpetual oblivion all religious feuds and animosities in Ireland, and to cultivate in their stead mtuual benevolence and unbounded Christian Charity to all. 5th. To preserve peace and order in the country, and to guard against any infraction of the law, or any convulsion which the enemies of the people may endeavor to bring about. 6th, To watch over and promote the interests, and to better the condition of the industrious and working classes. 7th. To procure for Ireland and all its classes of every sect and persuasion, and of every station in life, from the richest to the poorest, all the comforts, protection, political benefits and fostering care, which could possibly be produced by a domestic and local legislature. *Courier.*

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 9.

Mr. Dallass presented the memorial of the Bank of the United States, applying for a renewal of its charter, which was referred to a Select Committee chosen by ballot, consisting of Messrs. Dallas, Webster, Ewing, Hayne and Johnston. Mr. Clay submitted a resolution which he should, he said, call up to-morrow, instructing the Committe on Finance to report a Bill abolising the duties on all articles imported, which do not compete with similar articles made or produced in the United States, with the exception of the duties on Wines and Silks, and reducing the duties on Wines and Silks. The bill concerning Navy Agents, was ordered to a third reading, and the bill respecting the duties of the Commissioners of the Navy, after some discussion was postponed to Friday next.

Thursday Jan. 10.

The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Clay relative to the abolition or reduction of duties, was taken up, but its consideration was postponed, with the assent of the mover, till to-morrow. The Bill providing for the erection of the barracks and store houses in the vicinity of New Orleans, was read a third time, and after a discussion, was passed. The bill concerning Navy Agents, was passed.—The bill for the regulation of the Ordnance Department, was, after some consideration laid on the table for the present.—Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

Wednesday, Jan. 11.

Mr. Benton's four resolutions, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information respecting the Bank of the United States, were considered and adopted. After the morning's business had been gone through, the Senate resumed the consideration of the special order of the day, being Mr. Clay's resolution directing the Committe on Finance to bring in a bill repealing the duties on all foreign imported articles not manufactured in the United States, except on Wines and Silks, and reducing the duty on those articles; when Mr. Clay rose and addressed the Senate for about two hours, in a speech of much ability, in favor of the resolution. When Mr. Clay had concluded, Mr. Hayne, after a few remarks, in which he dwelt on the vast importance of approaching a question of such moment with care and deliberation, moved that it be postponed to Monday next, and made the special order for that day, which motion was carried.

Thursday Jan. 12.

A report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing the names of the applicants under the act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States, and the amount of debts due from each; also, of the names of those who have obtained a release, together with the terms of compromise made in each case. After the adoption of the resolutions of Wednesday, and the ordering of several bills to a third reading, the following bills were passed: The bill providing for the laying out and constructing a road from Line creek to Chatahoochie and for purposes; the bill for the relief of Wm. King and others: and the bill for the relief of Henry Kilbourn. The Senate spent some time in the consideration of Executive business.

Friday, Jan. 13.

The Senate spent most of the day in the consideration of Executive business, having gone through with the usual morning business at an early hour. A few petitions were presented, and resolutions were submitted by Messrs Hendricks and Moore. Several bills from the House of Representatives were passed through their first and second readings and referred to appropriate committees.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 9.

Among the petitions presented, was one by Mr. M'Duffie, from the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, praying for a re-charter of said institution. A discussion of considerable length took place on the reference of this petition, in which Messrs. Wayne, M'Duffie, Cambreleng. Coulter, Archer, Mercer, Ingersoll, Carson, Davis, of South Carolina, Wilde, Appleton, Mitchell, of South Carolina, Root, Dearborn, Johnson, of Va. Howard, Foster, Jenifer, Huntington, Sutherland, Ellsworth and Hoffman, took part. The petition was finally referred to the Committee of Ways and Means by a vote of 100 to 90, and the House adjourned at a late hour.

Tuesday, Jan. 10.

Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported bills making appropriations for the Engineer and Ordnance Departments, and making additional appropriations for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States. Mr. Beardsley, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill declaring the effect of Judgments in the Circuit and District Courts of the U. States, and for other purposes. Considerable time was spent in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bill for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States, according to the fifth Census. The bill fixed the ratio at 48,000. A motion to strike out 48,000 and insert 45,000; but before the question was taken, the committee rose, reported, progress, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 11.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill regulating our commercial intercourse with the French Islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe, which was read twice and committed to a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Branch, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, introduced a bill for the re-organization of the Navy, which was read a first and second time & committed as the preceding one. The resolution of Mr. Cooke of New-York, on the subject of claims for property lost or destroyed during the late war, was again considered. Mr. Cooke concluded his remarks, and was shortly replied to by Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio. The resolution was finally adopted, with a modification suggested by Mr. Wickliffe, of referring the subject to the committee on Claims, instead of a select committee, as originally proposed. Mr. Polk made an ineffectual motion to bring up the Apportionment of the Representation bill; and the House, after passing thirteen private bills, adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 12.

Mr. Jenifer introduced a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to enquire into the expediency of a removal from the country by the General Government, of the free colored population, which after some discussion, was postponed till Monday. Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, introduced a resolution on the snbject of ascertaining the amount, if any, of indemnity due the State of Maryland for losses sustained during the late war, which was referred to a committee on Military Affairs. The resolution introduced on a former day by Mr. Bouldin, on the subject of *ad valorem* duties on certain goods was taken up; Mr. Stewart moved to refer it to the committee on Manufactures instead of the committee on Commerce. A debate ensued, which continued till the expiration of the hour.—The House then went into a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Hoffman in the chair; on the apportionment bill; the amendment of Mr. Jenifer, to fix the ratio at forty-five thousand, was negatived. Mr. Stewart proposed another amendment to fix it at forty-six thousand. This was discussed until near 4 o'clock, when the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 13.

A number of bills were reported from the committees, and acted upon by the House. The consideration of Mr. Bouldin's resolution was resumed, and the subject was further discussed by Mr. Cambreleng and Mr. Dearborn. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, was proceeding to move a further amendment, when the hour expired, and the House passed to the order of the day. The resolution introduced by Mr. Vance, respecting the abolition of the office of Assistant Engineer, was ordered to a third reading.—The remainder of the sitting was devoted to the consideration of private bills.

The nominations of Mr. Livingston, as Secretary of State, and of Mr. McLane, as Secretary of the Treasury, have been confirmed. *Register.*

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

STATE MEETING.

Raleigh, January 12, 832.

At a meeting of the members of the Legislature and other citizens friendly to the re-election of *Andrew Jackson* to the Presidency of the United States, convened at the Court House in this City. On motion his Excellency Montfort Stokes was called to the Chair, and Alfred Jones and H. M. Miller requested to act as Secretaries.

The following preamble and resolutions after a brief explanation, were the submitted by Gen. Saunders, and unanimously adopted, viz.

Whereas the freemen of this State and of the Union will be called upon in November next to choose Electors for the election of the President and Vice President of the United States; and whereas it is believed that a large majority of the people of North Carolina approve of the present administration of the General Government, and desire the re-election of Andrew Jackson as a President; and whereas difficulties are likely to arise, and the will of the people may be defeated in the choice of a Vice President, unless timely measures be adopted for designating a suitable candidate for that office, and the present being deemed a favorable period for acting upon the subject from the attendance of a number of the members of the General Assembly from different parts of the State:

Be it therefore Resolved, That this meeting will unite with their fellow citizens througout the Union in all fair and honorable means to promote the re-election of *Andrew Jackson* as President of the United States.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the respective counties composing the several electorial districts to designate a fit person as Elector, in order to form the Jackson Electoral Ticket for this State.

Resolved, That a Central Committee of seven be appointed, whose duty it shall be to announce the names of such persons as may be agreed upon as Electors; and, in case of vacancy by death or other casualty, that said committee be authorised to supply it.

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the National Jackson Convention proposed to be held in Baltimore in May next, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to the office of Vice President; and in order that the people of this State may be represented, on motion of a member of the General Assembly from each Electoral district, the following persons, viz. Doctor John Carson, of Burke; Meshack Franklin, of Surry; Daniel M. Forney, of Lincoln, John Giles, of Rowan; Robert Calloway, Jr. of Rockingham; Henry Humphries, of Guilford; Louis D. Henry, of Cumberland; Joseph H. Bryan, of Granville; R. M. Saunders, of Wake, Gen. William Williams, of Warren; Doctor David O. Askew, of Bertie; Samuel T. Sawyer, of Chowan; Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecomb; Richard D. Speight, of Craven, and Owen Holmes, of New Hanover, were unanimously recommended to act as delegates to said Convention.

Resolved, That in the event of any one of the foregoing individuals being unable to attend, he be requested to communicate the fact to the Central Committee, with the recommendation of a suitable person to act in his place, who shall be substituted accordingly.

On motion of Doctor Montgomery, of Orange,

Resolved, That the following gentlemen form the Central Committee, viz. William H. Haywood, Jr. Johnson Busbee, William R. Hinton, Alfred Jones, R. M. Saunders, John Bell and C. L. Hinton, Esquires.

On motion,

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and countersigned by the Secretaries, and that the Editors of the newspapers in this State friendly to the re-election of Andrew Jackson be requested to publish them.

MONTFORT STOKES, *Chairman.*
ALFRED JONES, }
H. M. MILLER, } *Secretaries.*

There has been no little speculation on the subject of a Comet that it is supposed will appear in the course of this year.—In presenting the annexed extract on this subject, we would remark that it has been the topic in Europe, and the people of France having been somewhat alarmed, the French Philosophical Academy some time ago, caused calculations to be made on the subject, and published a report to allay the alarm which had seized the minds of the ignorant classes on the occasion. The result of their calculations went to show that no sort of danger was to be apprehended on the approach of this comet. The following we find in a paper before us: *Boston Cent.*

THE COMET.

The European papers speak of a comet to appear within 60,000 miles of the Earth's orbit, some time in the year of 1832. If the earth should happen to be in that portion of its orbit, nearest the path of the comet, in its approach to the sun, they say its motion will be much disturbed, and serious consequences may reasonable be apprehended.—N. Laland has computed that comets may pass within 30,000 leagues without sensibly deranging the motion of the earth. The comet of 1470 approached so near the earth as to increase its periodical time upwards of two days; and had its mass been equal to that of the earth, it is computed by La Place, the earth's motion in her orbit would have been equally retarded, and consequently have increased the length of the year nearly forty nine hours. As no such effect was produced the disturbing force of the comet was considered insensible. The mass of the comet was 1,500th part less than that of the earth. In 1454 the moon was eclipsed by a comet; which must have passed within 200,000 miles of the earth—and it is known that no effect was produced by its attractive force, either on the earth or moon. The immense velocity of comets may be a principal reason why they do not sensibly affect the motion of the planets. That of 1680 was calculated by Newton to move at the rate of 800,000 miles an hour, and Brahone observed one at Palermo in 1768, whose velocity he computed to be equal to 2,500,000 miles a hour. The comet of 1450 is best known by astronomers. Its period is computed to be about 76 years, though from its motion being disturbed by the planets it is sometimes longer. It appeared in 1632 very bright; and was looked after with very great anxiety in 1758; but Clairault determined from calculation that it would not appear till April, 1759. The increased length of its period he attributed to the influence of Jupiter and Saturn, near which it would pass. It accordingly approached nearest the sun on the 12th of March, 1759. If this is the comet to which the European papers refer, it will not appear till 1834 or 5.—The distance of this comet from the sun, when in the extreme end of its orbit, is about 82,000,000 miles; yet it returns regularly, and its period has been calculated by the mathematicians within 30 days!

The President of the United States has occasionally suffered much from the wound in his arm, the ball which fractured the bone and remained in the muscle having produced great irritation. A few days since, it was extracted by Dr. Harris, of Philadelphia, and gave him immediate relief. *Intelligencer.*

VIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CORLUM

JANUARY 30, 1832

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON
OF TENNESSEE.
Election in 1832.

"DEMOCRACY—THE CONSTITUTION—STATE RIGHTS."
Sub hoc signo vinces.

When the magnificent edifice of American Liberty is about to topple.—When tyranny exhibits its misshapen visage, flushed with demoniacal exultation, at the approaching eclipse of constitutional freedom, "the spirit of '76" will not down at the bidding of startled usurpers. It is more appalling to the fiendish spirits who would murder our liberties to gratify the cravings of morbid ambition, than the Ghost of the murdered Banquo was to the bloody-minded MacBeth.

What is our present unhappy condition? Does not our degradation—our servility cry out in the voice of Stentor, "Americans! You are scourged with the rod of tyrants." Let us prepare then for political ablution. Let us wipe away our vassalage in the second achievement of our independence. The *magna charta*, that dear and ever memorable declaration of English Liberty, was wrested from the unwilling hands of John, at Runningmede, by the firmness and decision of those from whom we claim our descent,

Where is our pride of character? Where is the spirit that animated the bosoms of the heroes and patriots of '76? Fallen! Gone! Shall we wade the bosom of the broad Atlantic to catch the fire of freedom from regenerated France, or from fallen Poland? Or shall we grope here in this benighted Hemisphere, with no compass to guide us in our course;—with no definite object in view? "We go, we know not where;—We come,—we know not wherefore? Governmental principles have become *a rudis indigesta moles*; a stone heap, where none knows, which bears the precious mettle.

Parties upon principle are as necessary to the well-being of the body politic as health to the natural body. We like the true whig principles—the democratic spirit of the founders of our government. There are those among us, who hold different opinions. Let them avow themselves. Let them not be afraid to make them known. If they are honestly entertained, we like to see them honestly expressed. These parties serve as a check upon each other. There are no people however pure and elevated their principles may be, who will not abuse power when there is no danger of detection. Frequently it is done from inadvertence. They are not so vigilant—they do not examine subjects as narrowly, when there are none to find fault. The parties, in this country are so jumbled up together, that we can scarcely distinguish them by their principles. They have reversed the old maxim of "principles not men" by which the powers of the State, and national governments are but seldom thought upon. If the powers of the government are clearly defined, we care not who holds the reins in his hands, so that he keeps himself within the prescribed boundary. But when there are two men: One of whom will overleap the precincts of national authority, and the other is content to confine himself within the prescribed limits, we cannot hesitate for a moment which we will chose. Among the latter class we rank the democratic Republicans, among the former we rank the national Republicans or Federalists, (for they are convertible terms.) Thus ought all limited governments to be regulated. One party to administer the government; and another to watch the rulers that they do not become usurpers of unlawful authority.

An account of a meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson, which recently took place in Raleigh, will be found in another column of our paper. How long will it be before the inhabitants of Rowan will follow their example? Is it not time that we were talking about the next Presidential election?—It is only nine months off. The friends of Messrs Wirt & Clay are exerting themselves in different parts of the country to procure their elections, and shall we remain idle? Will the friends of our Chief Magistrate in this section of country, do nothing? We hope better;—we hope they will rally around him and sustain him in his attempts to preserve the constitution.

It probably has not escaped the notice of some of our readers, that we augured the speech of Mr Clay would be so constructed as to disseminate the belief that he is willing to a modification of the Tariff, when in truth his policy, if acted upon, must tie the American system with the strongest chords upon the backs of the Southern people. This speech is to be the electioneering hobby of his friends. The people will be told, that the South has asked for a modification of the Tariff and Mr. Clay has consented to it. What is this modification? To receive it, will be to dig the grave of Southern prosperity. It will be a virtual surrender of our liberties & fortunes within the iron grasp of our cruel and inhuman oppressors. The remedy which Mr. Clay proposes is worse than the mischief. It will lighten the burdens of the North and increase those of the South. Mr. Clay's idea is to reduce the duties on all those articles which do not come into competition with our manufactures. The consumption of these articles which are to be made the subject of reduction is universal—is the same in every part of the United States. If there be any difference the consumption is more general to the North and West. If a reduction does take place upon those principles it will be in favor of the manufacturers and against the Southern farmer and planter. Is this a response to the complaints of the South? Is that any relief to their sufferings? Is this an adjustment of the Tariff to meet the views of the people, whose prosperity it has so effectually blighted? Save us, good Heaven, save us from this last mortal stab! Leave the modification of the Tariff to Mr. Clay and we had as well abandon our homes and our firesides.

The change which he proposes will relieve the rich and increase the taxes of the poor and middling classes.

Upon what are the complaints of the South bottomed? It is that the Tariff is unequal and unconstitutional. An unequal Tariff is unconstitutional because it is declared in the constitution that the duties shall be *uniform*. A *protecting* Tariff is unconstitutional because protection cannot be found in the constitution. When a power is given to the general government, in order to understand the extent of that power, we must look to the objects for which it was given. Was the power to lay imposts &c. given for the protection of domestic manufactures? No, the constitution does not say so, but it is expressly declared to be for the support of government. This is the part of the Tariff, of which the Southern people complain, and for a modification of which they have petitioned Congress. Mr. Clay does not propose to touch this part, unless it be to raise the duties, which will be his next step if his policy is pursued. Our fate is sealed if this be the case. We should live forever in the wretchedness of poverty, and in servility to our task-masters. Mr. Clay is pleased to call the Tariff of 1824, the much abused Tariff. Who abused that Tariff? The South? No. The revilers of it are the present minions of Mr. Clay. Mr. Webster was the most clamorous reviler of that Tariff, and now he is the uncompromising friend of the Tariff of 1828, which yields double the revenue. We hope Mr Clay's project will be opposed by the friends of the South as the importance of the crisis demands. Let every member of our delegation be against it or they will call down upon their heads the imprecations and curses of their ruined constituents.

It may not be generally known, and therefore proper to be stated here, that Luther Martin, a man distinguished for his eloquence, greatness of mind and disinterested patriotism was chosen and sent, as a delegate from Maryland to the convention, which drew up the present constitution of the United States. It seems that he was dissatisfied with the proceedings of that body and opposed them during the term of his membership, with the utmost of his powers, because he thought that the great and gigantic national government which they were then carving out, would annihilate the State governments, and *consolidate them* (to use his own phrase) into one grand national government, which, according to the wisest precepts of writers on government, and the experience of past ages, would end in anarchy and despotism. Perceiving that his labors were productive of no good, and mortified at the obstinacy of his opponents, he left the convention in disgust, before its final adjournment. He was called on by the Legislature of Maryland, whose servant he had been, to give an account of his stewardship. He did so and exposed the wickedness and craft of many of the members of that convention, who were anxious to aggrandise the larger States at the expense of the smaller, or who advocated the entire abolition of the State governments, to rear up a national government, in which the whole sovereignty of the Empire should reside. In the course of his able and lucid speech before the legislature, after pointing out many objectionable features of the constitution, which would prove dangerous and fatal to the States, he comments much at large upon the power of taxation lodged in the hands of the general government, and predicts, notwithstanding the provisions that the taxes shall be uniform, that they will be made unequal. We choose to give his own language:

"And though there is a provision that all duties imposts and excises shall be uniform, that is, to be laid to the same amount on the same articles, in each State, yet this will not prevent Congress from having it in their power to cause them to fall very unequal and much heavier in some States, than in others, because these duties may be laid on *articles, but little or not at all used* in some States, and of *absolute necessity* for the use and consumption of *others*, in which case the first would pay but *little or no* part of the revenue arising therefrom, while the *whole or nearly the whole* would be paid by the last, *to wit, the States which use and consumed the articles upon which the imposts and excises are laid.*"

How literally has the prediction of Luther Martin been fulfilled! Imposts have been laid by Congress in defiance of the clause of *uniformity* which are paid almost exclusively by the Southern States. These imposts have been laid *for the protection of domestic manufactures*, which power, this same great statesman declared to the same body, to which he was rendering an account of his conduct, belonged to the State governments and not to the National legislature. If our minds had ever been undecided as to the practical effects of the present Tariff, this speech of Luther Martin would have dispelled all doubts. He was opposed to the surrender of this *general* power of taxation by the States. He called upon the committee, which reported the resolution embracing this *sweeping* power to state distinctly, what was the extent of the powers contemplated to be embraced in the grant. When stated, he made a proposition to have the powers stated in *express words* but it was rejected. They stated in convention the extent of this power, but would not consent to have it affixed to the constitution. *The protection of domestic manufactures* was not one of the powers mentioned. It is a fair and allowable inference, then, that such a power was not intended to be conferred upon Congress. *We* have seen that what L. Martin predicted would grow out of the refusal to limit this power in *express words*, has actually come to pass. What an instructive lesson this! How truly does it prove the necessity of *precision*, not only in the formation of constitutions, but equally so in the enactment of laws.

☞ We refer the reader to the first page of our paper for an extract from a letter from a Member of Congress to the Editor of the Charleston Evening Post, respecting Mr. Adam's course with regard to Mr. Clay's proposed compromise. He will see that Mr. Adams has taken a stand against the compromise;—that he is amongst the friends of the South and the Constitution. This act of Mr. Adams has done more to raise him in our estimation, than any one thing which he has done during his whole life. Where will Mr Clay now find supporters? Where now are his friends, since Mr. Adams has deserted him? We opine they are rather scarce.—But we are digressing, we merely mentioned this circumstance to add our mite of approbation to the large share which Mr. Adams will doubtless receive for this magnanimous act, from the American people.

☞ A new Post-Office has been established in Iredell county by the name of Turner' and Thomas I. Allison appointed Post Master.

☞ A new Post-Office has been established in this county, also, by the name of Palermo, and Mr Cook appointed Post-Master.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the people of Western Carolina.

NO II.

Upon the subject of Convention.

"That all political power is vested in, and derived from, the *people only*.

"That the *people* of this State ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof.

"That no man or set of men, are entitled to *exclusive or separate emoluments and privileges* from the community, but in consideration of public services.

"That the people of this State ought not to be taxed, or made subject to the payment of any impost, or duty, without the consent of *themselves*, or *their representatives* in general assembly freely given.

"That a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty."

Extracts from the declaration of Rights, appended to the constitution of North Carolina.

In the last paper the writer closed with the declaration of his belief that the sense of the majority of the people of North Carolina was decidedly adverse to the exercise of arbitrary power and favorable to the amendment of the present form of their government, because of its manifest inequality. If there be any doubt as to the question let the sense of the people be taken at the polls. To test the matter fairly the writer would most respectfully suggest to the counties favorable to convention, that notice of a request be given to the voters that they will express their sentiments upon their tickets at the approaching elections by endorsing "Convention" or "no convention." Thus will the foes of Convention be deprived of all excuse for delay upon that head. By this means the attention of the people will be drawn more immediately to the question and will be induced to urge it with increased warmth and zeal.

If, as the writer assumes, a majority of the people are favorable to an amendment of the present constitution, or the formation of a new one, by what authority does the Legislature reject their call for a convention for that purpose? Is the Legislature clothed with powers paramount to those which appertain to the people, in whom, says the bill of Rights, the sovereignty of the State is vested? The creation of the Legislature was an act, *cum multis aliis*, of this sovereignty. In truth, it was a mere act of courtesy that the people petitioned the Legislature for a convention. It is not absolutely necessary to effect the object that the consent of the Legislature should be previously had. The constitution of the States is silent as to the mode of its alteration or amendment, and therefore the people may determine, without the agency of the Legislature, when and in what manner it may be done. All the authority which remains undelegated by the people abides in the people. Perhaps the Legislature was not apprized of this fact, or it would not have been so arrogant in its pretensions. The people then have the right to assemble in despite of the Legisture, and correct the errors and abuses in their government.

What are these abuses and errors? They may be summed up in a few words. The minority of the people govern North Carolina when it is the right of the majority. This is the very definition of a despotism. Is a despotism such a government as is recognized by the principles of political liberty contained in the bill of Rights? That instrument and the constitution of the United States vouchsafe to us a representative Republic. Do either of these charters say that the minority ought to govern the majority? This principle is adverse to every idea which the people of this country entertain of representative republics. *Equal* rights is the soul of a republic. The majority of the people in a Republic is the only legitimate source of power and authority. Shall the minority then longer debar us of our rights? Let the question be distinctly settled whether we are entitled to a *free representative* government, and then we can determine upon the extent of our rights. Who is to settle this question? The majority of the people? Nobody will gainsay it. But let the East do so. We have a higher source than this for our right to a republican form of government. To reiterate what has been just stated, the constitution of the United States guarantees to the members of the Union this form of free and equal government. But our opponents may say, whether they think so or not, that we are now living under this free and equal government, which is the subject of the bill of Rights and is secured to us in the national compact. Is a government free and equal, we ask with emphasis, which imposes all the burthens on one part of the State and throws the advantages on the other; and this the act of the minority of the people without the consent of the majority. There is not a single element of freedom or equality in it. The freedom of every form of government consists in its equality.

The right which the West has to an equal participation in the government of the State rests upon the expanded and solid basis of those great principles of political liberty which our forefathers defended at the point of the bayonet and at the hazard of their lives. Shall this right be denied to us at this day by the sons of those worthy sires? The Eastern people say they have used their power mildly and mercifully. Grant it; but this abstenance from injustice and oppression is only their sufferance. Because they have not abused this unequal lodgment of power is no reason why they should not do it hereafter. We wish to put it out of their power by a due concession of our rights. We wish to take the power constitutionally out of the hands of those who have no right to hold it and to transfer it to those to whom it is due. We are so situated at present, and have been since the date of the formation of the present constitution, that we have owned no species of property which was peculiar to the West, and upon which they might have an opportunity of imposing unequal burthens. At a future period we may have some branch of domestic industry or some species of property which may not be found in the East, that will afford an opportunity to make a high assessment of taxes so as to operate unequally.

We rest our claims to alter or amend the constitution of this State upon the Sovereignty and equality of the people. If these be the sources of free government then is our government a refined despotism—for the sovereignty of the State abides for the present in the minority, and the rights of the people are unequal. We owe it to our posterity—we owe it to the principles of free representative government to have our constitution based upon equal rights. We shall forget that we are freemen, and Republicanism will pass into oblivion, if we suffer the inequality of political power in this State to continue longer. It will be a criminal negligence in us to permit so gross a violation of the natural rights of mankind to enslave us longer with our consent. In cases of imperious necessity which has no law, we may find excuses behind which to shelter ourselves, but in this instance, where we have the popular feeling and popular voice on our side, it will be a lasting reproach upon us if we cannot redress our grievances.

The writer has laid it down, without fear of contradiction from any source, that a free government is best suited to the character and genius of the people of this country and will produce the greatest amount of human happiness, which rest, in no limited degree, upon the freedom and purity of the government. It is a parallel truth in political science, as applicable to republics, that where there is much inequality there can not be much freedom. We are entitled upon the principles of our own bill of rights and by the compact of Union between the States, to a free government. Have we such a government? We live under one which is unequal in its operation and cannot be free whilst that inequality exists. A representative republic, if the writer does not err, is the language of the Federal constitution. This is not a *republic*, because it wants the sanction of the *people*. It is not a *representative* republic, because the *people* are not represented. How will the opponents of Convention get over these truths? The writer has said, that in all free governments the Sovereignty of the State abides in the people. Is this true with respect to North Carolina? The Sovereignty of the State is in the hands of the *few* and not of the *many*. Does not this come in contact with a declaration of the bill of rights which stands at the head of this essay, 'that no man, or set of men, are entitled to *exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges* from the community, but in consideration of public services?' Then our government being in the hands of the few, these few enjoy '*exclusive and separate emoluments and privileges.*'

Of the necessity of reform in our government no candid and unbiassed mind can doubt. Even the King of Great Britain is an advocate for the correction of the same abuses in the English constitution which we are striving to root out of our own. The principle is the same in both governments;—the right of the people to equal representation. Justice demands that the scale of political power should lean to the side of the many instead of the few.

A FREEMAN OF '32

January 25, 1832.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

UNITY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

January 4th, 1832.

The Society met and held their second quarterly meeting. A Sermon on Temperance was preached by the Rev. Thos. Espy, after which the president took the chair, the constitution was read, and an invitation given to all who wished to become members of the Society to come forward and enroll their names, when two came forward and joined the Society; after which the following resolutions were taken and unanimously adopted.

1st. *Resolved*, That this Society hold its next quarterly meeting at Franklin on the 20th day of April next.

2nd. *Resolved*, That inasmuch as this Society and some others in this County do view the present electioneering system as a great evil and have determined not to vote for candidates for public offices who will treat in electioneering, it is therefore recommended to all the Temperance Societies in the county to send delegates to meet this Society at their next meeting at Franklin for the purpose of appointing a committee to address the candidates on the subject, to lay their grievance before them and solicit their concurrence in putting down this great evil.

3rd. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be handed to the Editors in Salisbury for publication. The Society adjourned dismissed with prayer by the President. JNO FRALEY *Sec.*

Treaty with Turkey.—A letter from Constantinople, received in this city, bearing date Oct. 16th states that the ratifications of the treaty between the United States and Turkey had been exchanged. [*N Y. paper.*

A Convention in Mississippi.—A convention is to be held at Jackson, Mississippi, the second Monday of September next, with a view to alter the Constitution of that state; a law for that purpose has been passed by the Legislature at its recent session.

Packet Ship George Canning.—In mentioning the loss of the packet ship George Canning, the New York Journal of Commerce says, it is several years since any serious misfortue has fallen on any of our Liverpool Packets. The George Canning is stated to be fully insured, at various offices, and no doubt most of her cargo. The ship was estimated at $35 000, and the cargo is understood to be full, and will probably make up the whole value of $300,000. Capt Allyn and crew were making preparations for saving the cargo. Absecom Beach, where the packet grounded, is 40 miles south of Sunday Hook.

MARKETS.

CHERAW JAN. 21, 1832.			
Brandy, Peach	gal.		50
Apple		35	40
Bagging	yd.	16	20
Bacon	lb.	9	10
Cotton		7	8
Corn	bush.	50	55
Coffee	lb.	14	16
Flour (from Wag.)	bbl.	$4	[illegible]
Molasses	gal.	[illegible]	45
Salt (in bulk)	bush.	[illegible]	75
Sugar		8	10
Whiskey	gal.	35	40
Wheat	bush.		75

SALISBURY JAN 28, 1832.	
Cotton in seed	1.62 to 1.75
Clean do.	7 to 7½
Corn	25
Oats	20
Sugar	9 to 11
Coffee	16 to 18
Salt	$1.25
Iron	5
Molasses	50
Beeswax	18
Tallow	9
Flour	$3.25

FAYETTEVILLE, JAN. 18	
Flour	$4 to 5
Bacon	7 to 8
Corn	45 to 50
Cotton	6½ to 7
Salt	75 to 80
Iron	4 to 4½
Sugar, brown	7 to 9
Coffee	14 to 16
Molasses	33 to 37
Flaxseed	$1 60 to 1 70
Wheat	75 to 80
Whiskey	35 to 40

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN
EDITED BY
BURTON CRAIGE,
IN SALISBURY N. CAROLINA.

THE Western Carolinian is devoted to *General Politics, Political Economy, State Papers, Literature, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Mechanics, &c.*

In politics the Editor is a thorough-paced democratic Republican. He advocates the doctrines of Free Trade and State Rights—is opposed to the exercise of constructive powers and incidental rights. He is opposed to the Tariff and its offspring, Internal Improvements, by the General Government. He is in favor of Internal Improvements by the State Governments. Believing the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON, will be the surest means of perpetuating those liberties in defence of which he has contributed so much, the Editor will advocate his re-election with unflinching zeal and manly firmness.

*TERMS.....*The Carolinian is Printed once a week on a large imperial sheet of good quality, with new type; and will be sent to subscribers at $2 *per annum, if paid within three months, or $2,50 after that time.*

Advertising at the usual rates. As the Carolinian has the widest circulation of any paper in the Western part of the State, advertisers would find it much to their advantage to advertise in its columns.

Any one procuring six solvent subscribers to the Carolinian, shall have a seventh paper gratis.

☞ POSTAGE must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor.

Notice!

ALL those that are indebted to Abner Hall, by note or otherwise, are earnestly requested to come forward and make payment against the 20th of February next.

JOHN HALL.

January 27, 1832

Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber is desirous to purchase a number of *NEGROES* without any limit during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for *sale* would do well to apply to the subscriber before they make a sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices in *CASH*. JAMES HUIE.

N. B. All letters addressed to the subscriber will be attended to as punctually, as if application was made in person. In his abscence ROBERT HUIE will attend to the business, or in his abscence MR. REEVES the Post-Master, will, who is authorised to make purchases at all times.

Salisbury, May 21. 72tf

The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for *cash* or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and he will also repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, May 21st.

EQUITY BLANKS
FOR SALE HERE.

New Firm
IN LEXINGTON,
Davidson County N. C.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership, under the Firm of Henly & Hunt, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson County, N. C. and have bought that elegant brick house, North West of the Court-House, of Mr. Henry Humphrey's, also that splendid assortment of

GOODS

of Henry Humphrey's & Co. consisting of almost every article kept in a retail Store, which they will sell very low for *Cash*. Persons wishing to purchase

CHEAP GOODS

will please to give us a call, as no pains will be spared on our part to give general satisfaction.

P. S. All kind of country produce will be taken in exchange for goods.

3tf JOHN W. HENLY,
Dec. 17, 1831. ANDREW HUNT.

LAW NOTICE.

BURTON CRAIGE will practice law in the county courts of Rowan. He may, at all times, be found at the Office of the Carolinian. [illegible]

W. [illegible] JONES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Courts of this County, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court House.

October 8th, 1831. [illegible]

New Goods!

DANIEL H. CRESS [?] has just received his fall and winter supply of Goods, which with his former stock, comprises every article usually kept in a Country retail store, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers. The public are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.

He also continues the manufacture of Stills and Tin Ware, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a very large stock of Tin ware on hand, and being determined to sell it at reduced prices, merchants would do well to call on him and get their supply.

☞ Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers, Tallow, Beeswax and Wool, taken in exchange.

60

New & Desirable,
Fall & Winter Goods

HACKETT & LEMLY are now receiving and opening a fresh supply of desirable Fall and Winter Goods, selected with great care in Philadelphia and New York. Their stock consist of almost every article usually kept in stores in this part of the country, all of which they are determined to sell very cheap.

Those wishing to purchase, will do well to call and examine their assortment, and prices, and judge for themselves.

November 3d, 1831. [illegible]

A TORRENCE

OFFERS his services to the public, as

COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
FORWARDING AGENT.

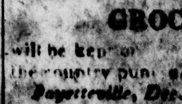
He is provided with commodious ware houses for storing Cotton and other produce, and proposes making liberal advances, when required. He will occupy one of the Brick Tenements East of the Planter's Hotel. A constant supply of

GROCERIES

will be kept on hand. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Fayetteville, Dec. 1st 1831

CHARLESTON and CHERAW.
THE STEAM BOAT MACON



CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been [illegible] last summer [illegible] Charleston and Cheraw, calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water, drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the expence of Boat.

J. B. CLOGH.

Charleston Sept. 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers. 93tf

J. B. C.

NOTICE.

THE Certificates for thirty seven shares of the Capital or Joint Stock in the State Bank of North Carolina, in the name of Thomas Oakes, sen. of Rowan County N. C. having been mislaid. Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons concerned, that I shall apply to the President of the said Bank, either in person or by agent, to issue duplicates thereof.

WILLIAM W LONG,
Administrator of the Estate of THOMAS OAKES, sen., dec'd.

[illegible]

To Saddlers
AND
Harness-Makers.

THE Subscribers wish to employ one Saddler and two Harness Makers of steady and industrious habits.

JOHN W. HILTON,
BENJ. J. OAKES.

Oct. 31st 1831. 95tf

ABSCONDED!

FROM my bed and board on Monday the 16th inst. my wife E[illegible]. This is to [illegible] all persons from [illegible] her [illegible] giving [illegible] on my [illegible].

[illegible] JOHNSON B. SWINK.

POETRY.

SONG.

⊙

My life is like the summer rose
That opens to the morning sky,
And ere the shades of evening close,
Is scattered on the ground—to die!
Yet on that rose's humble bed
The softest dews of night are shed,
As though she wept such waste to see—
But none shall drop a tear for me!

My life is like the autumn leaf
That trembles in the moon's pale ray,
Its hold is frail—its date is brief,
Restless and soon to pass away!
Yet when that leaf shall fall and fade,
The parent tree shall mourn its shade,
The wind bewail the leafless tree;
But none shall breathe one sigh for me!

My life is like the track of feet
Left upon Tampa's desert strands
Soon as the rising tide shall beat,
Their marks shall vanish from the sand;
Yet as if grieving to efface
All vestige of the human race,
On that lone shore loud moans the sea,
But none shall thus lament for me!

R. H. WILDE.

SONG.

BY LAURA PERCY.

I'll wreathe, I'll wreathe a lovely bower,
With blossoms of the spring;
And every bright and beauteous flower,
To gem the spot, I'll bring;
I'll bring, I'll bring the light guitar,
To strike upon the spot;
My melody shall sound afar,
Its lay—Forget me not!

My lady-love shall hear the notes,
That float upon the air;
And ere my lips can end the song,
She will, she will be there.
And oh! her hallowed form divine,
Will sanctify the spot;
And as the floral wreathe we twine,
We'll sing—Forget me not.

MUSIC.

⊙

I do remember, too,
She told me of a mermaid once that lay,
Along the scooped side of a hollow wave,
Singing such dulcet music, that the ear,
Like a woo'd damsel, trembled with delight. *Sir A. Hunt's Julian.*

COUNTING HOUSE CALENDAR,

FOR

1832.

MONTHS.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
FEBRUARY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29			
MARCH					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
MAY			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
JUNE						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
JULY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
AUGUST				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
SEPT.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
OCTOBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
NOV.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
DEC.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					

(From the New England Farmer.)

BOTS IN HORSES.

South Boston, Dec. 22, 1831.

MR. FESSENDEN:

I have read very attentively the article in your paper of yesterday, copied from the American Farmer, relating to bots in horses. Every thing that may throw light upon the subject is important, as this insect has been generally and I must still believe rightly, thought the most formidable enemy to the horse. I feel a deep personal interest in the subject, having lost one valuable horse, I doubt not in the least by a direct attack of the bots, and another, as I firmly believe, by cholic, occasioned by his stomach being disordered originally by the depredations of bots. The last mentioned horse died at a distance from home. I did not see him after he was taken ill and had no opportunity to examine the condition of his stomach. The more remote cause of his death is therefore a matter of conjecture. A case, however has come under my observation, which I cannot reconcile with the new theory of Mr. Harden. To illustrate this Case I must first refer to another. In February, 1828, one of the horses above mentioned died, after having been ill about 24 hours. As soon as he could be skinned, I commenced dissection to ascertain the cause of his death. On coming to the stomach I found very many bots, and about two thirds of the inner or villous coat of the stomach entirely eaten away—*not eaten through, as the outer or muscular coat remained almost entire.* Now if their object had been to make their escape as speedily as possible from the stomach of the dead animal, they would not have passed over so much surface. They might have eaten through in any part immediately. Now could it have been their object to gorge themselves at last with one desperate meal of flesh. Ten times their number, voracious as they appear to be, could not have devoured so much, in the time that elapsed between the death of the horse and the time of dissection. In fact, they discovered no disposition to leave the maw of the horse. At the lower passage where it appeared to have been thinner they had eaten through in shreds; but had not made their escape. Where most of them were present, they seemed leisurely at work, to satisfy their natural appetite.

I published some remarks upon this case at the time, in the New England Farmer, with a reference to the natural history of this insect in the 4th volume of the New England Farmer, page 345, by Dr. Green of Mansfield, a gentleman well known to be one of our most learned entomologists, uncommonly accurate in his observations and thorough in all his investigations. Dr. Green's account should be read by every person at all interested in the subject. If he is correct, as I doubt not he is, bots are not *bred*, though they *may* be said to be raised in the bowels of a horse.

The other horse I lost seven or eight years ago. He was young, and had been easily kept in good condition. The spring before he died, he perceptibly lost flesh, and discovered symptoms of being troubled with bots.

Through the following summer, I had but little and light work for him yet, with much better keeping than usual I could not hide his ribs. In the autumn, he was seized with cholic on a short journey, in the hands of an experienced and careful driver, and died before the next morning. His death was caused by a small quantity of corn remaining undigested in his stomach. Taking all the circumstances together and in connexion with my late experience, I have concluded that he had been essentially injured by bots. For I can hardly conceive, that double the quantity of corn he had eaten would have injured a horse with a sound stomach.

I have yet to state the case on which I chiefly rely, to prove that bots prey upon the stomach of the living horse, always to his injury in proportion to their ravages, and very often to his destruction, if they are very numerous. In the winter of 1829, a man in my employment kept a horse in my stable. He was seldom used, and put to no hard service. He was not mere poor when he came but lean. He had what good English hay he would eat, and grain daily. Still to my surprise, he seemed to gain no flesh. At length, he was seized with colic, which caused an entire stoppage in his bowels. We could not remove it by cathartics or clysters. After death, I examined his stomach myself, could find only two or three bots, and those of small size. Yet there was abundant evidence of their former ravages. About two thirds, I should think more, of the inner coat of his maw had been eaten away clean, long ago, as was evident by a scarred similar head, along the edge of the portion not consumed; showing that nature had been making an effectual effort to repair the injury, after the plunderers had finished their brief existence and retired. I may be told it is not absolutely certain this injury was caused by bots. Yet, appearances so exactly corresponded to those in the case of my own horse where I found them in the very act, that I have not a doubt upon the subject. If the knife had been applied, as recommended by Mr. Harden, this horse might possibly have been relieved, for the time; but never could have been a serviceable beast. His intestines were greatly inflamed, and distended like blown bladders, by the air produced by the fermenting undigested food that was stowed away in them. Many cases described to me by others, still more confirm me in the belief, that bots do prey upon the stomach of the living horse as their natural food. It did not occur to me in describing the case of my own horse, but I might have added, that I kept many of the bots several days, under various experiments, and often applied them to the stomach of the horse after soaking it in warm water. They uniformly seemed at home, firmly applied their hooks and went to work, greedily suckling any blood that flowed from the minute vessels. For many interesting particulars, relating to this subject, I would again refer to the communication of Dr. Green, above mentioned.

The article of Mr. Harden contains many valuable hints; but I cannot yet subscribe to his theory. Instead of colic being the original cause of death to horses, in so many cases as he supposes, I am confident the colic is much oftener occasioned by the bots feeding upon the stomach, till it is rendered incapable of performing its natural functions. When they leave the horse, having attained their growth they leave him peculiarly liable to colic, for his food can never after be well digested, and much of it will pass through him but imperfectly digested, always a pretty certain indication of disease, of an unhealthy or unsound state of the stomach. I will not further extend this article, or comment particularly upon the theory of Mr. Harden. The attentive reader will perceive that his facts may easily be accounted for, without adopting his theory. It is very natural, for instance, that bots, when disturbed by dissecting or handling the place of their abode, should endeavor speedily to hide themselves from observation. But this is one thing, and leisurely eating away the *inner* coat of the stomach, leaving the outer nearly entire, is quite *another*.

At this season of the year, it may not be amiss to add a few words on the proper mode of treatment for the bots. It is evident they cannot be killed within the horse, without endangering his life. The object therefore is to administer something which they may prefer to feeding upon his stomach, to induce them to let go their fast hold; and then to discharge them as speedily as possibly by the most active and powerful cathartics. If a horse is violently attacked, first give him laudanum to reduce the spasms. Bleed freely in the jugular vein. But I think there is danger in *bleeding any animal till he falls.*—Turn down a quart or two of the blood, warm as it flows; or give that quantity of warm milk and molasses; and in a few minutes a powerful dose of castor oil, or other like medicine. Cramming down the entrails of a fowl may be considered a ludicrous prescription; and indeed I should never think of recommending it. Still I have heard of cases so well attested of relief being gained by it that I can easily conceive it to be a rare dainty to the insects in the failure of their natural food.

Respectfully,
LEMUET CAPEN.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

A late London paper contains the subjoined account of the wonderful doings of an eight year old Highlander, called M'Kean, whose father has been making money by exhibiting him in the British Metropolis:—

"We found a boy about the age mentioned, and without any thing extraordinary in his appearance, and a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen assembled to witness his performance, in which he was assisted by his father, and which evidently excited the very highest degree of wonder. It would be impossible to make room for a particular description of the various performances that were exhibited. A brief sketch of a few may serve to give some idea of what, in a different age of the world, would certainly be deemed supernatural. The Child or phenomenon stood at a chair in a corner of a room, with his back turned to the company, and a handkerchief over his eyes, his father then went round to the company, and on a schoolboy's slate, which answered for a plate, collected from the company any thing they chose to put in.

Some put money—some a trinket—some a buttom, and some a glove. The father then took the articles severally in his hand calling on the phenomenon to describe each, which he did, or appeared to do, in the minutest particular; and even when an attempt was made to mislead him, he instantly detected it. For instance, the father took a glove from the plate, saying, declare what piece of money have I taken up?—it's not money. What is it?—A glove. What colour is it?—Black. What hand is it for?—The left hand. All answers perfectly correct. Another instance:—What have I taken up now?—Money. What coin?—Half-a-crown. What King's reign?—George the fourth. What year?—1824. All perfectly correct There was coin of different dates and some of the reign of George the Third and William the Fourth, but he never made any mistake. The father asked some of the company to write their names on a slate. A lady and two gentlemen did so. We can answer for it, there was no collusion in one of the names, and we are not less certain of the others. They were all called over by the phenomenon in the order they were written, without a moments hesitation.—We shall mention but one more wonder. The phenomenon was led out of the room, and the door closed; his father then stood at the opposite side of the room and called upon any of the company who chose to go to him, and whisper to him in the lowest possible voice. Three gentlemen did so. There could be no collusion—one of the gentlemen was one of the most distinguished barristers at the bar. The phenomenon was brought into the room, and after taking his post at the chair, with his back turned to the company, was asked what the first gentleman said, what the second said and what the third? They all declared the answers to be true to the letter. We doubt whether the gift of tongues excited more wonder amongst Mr. Irving's congregation, than the performances, of which we have mentioned but a part, excited amongst those who witnessed them, though in justice to ourselves we must say that we by no means intended to confound Mr. M'Kean, who makes no pretentions to supernatural gifts, with the pretenders of the Caledonian chapel.

THE DANGER OF PRECEDENT.

Letter of Thomas Jefferson to Albert Gallatin, Oct. 13, 1802.

"You know my doubts, or rather convictions, about the unconstitutionality of the act for building piers on the Delaware, and the fears that it will lead to a bottomless expense, and to the greatest abuses. There is however one intention of which the act is susceptible, and which will bring it within the constitution; and we ought always to presume that the real intention, which is alone consistent with the constitution. Although the power to regulate commerce does not give a power to build piers, wharves, open ports, clear the beds of rivers, dig canals, build warehouses, build manufacturing machines, *set up manufactories*, cultivate the earth, to all of which the power would go, if it went to the first; yet a power to provide and maintain a navy is a power to provide receptacles for it, and places to cover and preserve it. For choosing the places where this money should be laid out, I should be much disposed as far as contracts will permit, to confine it to such place or places, as the ships of war may be at, and be protected from ice; and I should be for stating this in a message to Congress, in order to prevent the effect of the present example. This act has been exercised on the power of building light houses, as a regulation of commerce. But I well remember the opposition on this very ground, to the first act for building a light house. The utility of the thing has sanctioned the infraction. But if on that infraction we build a second, on that second a third &c. *any one of the powers in the constitution may be made to comprehend every power of Government.*"

Lord Brougham, is said to acknowledge that his best speeches are the products of great labour—and that the preparation of his defence of the Queen was written "some dozen times." Canning was elaborate and minute in preparation, and Burke's best speeches were composed. Adverting to these facts, the monthly Review says "that, after all the criticism in the "Midsummer's Night Dream" on the facility with which Bottom might play his part, is founded in just observation, "you may speak it extempore, for it is nothing but roaring."

BAXTER and JEFFRIES.—When Baxter was on one occasion brought before Judge Jeffries.—"Richard," said the brutal Chief Justice, 'I see a rogue in thy face.' 'I had not known before,' quoth Baxter, 'that my face was a mirror.'

FRESH.

FANCY GOODS!

A CHOICE selection is now opening at the subscriber's Store in Salisbury, selected himself with much care and attention in Philadelphia, a few weeks ago, bought under the most favorable circumstances, at reduced prices, entirely for cash; consisting of

Cloths, Cassinets, Blankets, Baizes, Flannels Cambletts, Plaids; Merino for Ladies' Dresses Bombazines, Circassians, Hosiery of all descriptions; Cassimere Shawls and Tippets; a great variety of handsome Prints, Bordering and Furniture Calicoes, Dimities and Ginghams, Paddings and Buckrams, Threads of all sorts, brown and bleached Domestics, Crape and Gauze Handkerchiefs, assorted; Pongee and Crape de Lyons, Bobinet Laces, assorted; Sarcenet, Sench-ew and Florentines; Swiss, Mull and Jaconet Muslins; fine Swiss and low priced Robes; bobinet and muslin Capes; Hatter's Trimmings, Leghorn, Dunstable and Navarino Bonnets; Sewing Cotton, Tuck and Side Combs, Shoes, Hardware, Saddle-Trees, Gig mounting, Saddler's trimmings, Roping, Bagging, ploughs, Mouldboards, best anchor Suiting Cloths, &c.

The variety of his assortment, and the extreme lowness of his prices, present to the public an extraordinary inducement for their call and attention. JOHN MURPHY.

—ALSO—

20 Hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans Sugar, of the best qualities, very low.
2 Hhds. Prime Green Coffee.
20 Bags strong scented Rio. do.
Tea, Copperas, Madder, Spannish Indigo, Salpetre, Lampblack, Raisins, Cheese, Pepper, Spice, Chocolate, Liverpool and Alum Salt; Iron castings, White Lead in kegs, Red Lead, Venetian Red, Mackerel, No. 2 & 3, Rice, Cheese in casks, &c. 3:11

CALL AND SEE J. M.

Salisbury, Jan 2, 1831

SHERIFF.



WILL be sold for cash at the Court House in Salisbury on the third Monday in February next, being 20th day of the month, That well Known Stallion, *Aeronaut* belonging to Charles L Bowers and the estate of Doct. Stephen L Ferrand, being the Horse formerly belonging to Doct. Robert Moore and sold at his Sale and bought by Bowers and Ferrand.

Also,

A Negro man named Lewis, the groom of said Horse Aeronaut. Sold to Satisfy executions in my hands against said Bowers and the estate of said Ferrand. Said property will be sold, in order to Settle the Copartnership between said Bowers and the Admr of said Doct. S L Ferrand.

3:9 *F. Slater Shff*

Salisbury Jan 18th 182

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.



RUNAWAY from the subscribers, living in Briggs county, Georgia, on the night of the 23d December 1831 a Negro Man

HARDY,

about 27 years of age, 6 feet one or two inches high, well made, very dark complexion, and has a scar about one of his eye brows; he had on at the time he went away, a white fur hat about half worn, black lasting pantaloons, and white round coat fastened in front with two roads tape strings. The above described fellow was purchased from Robert Huie, of Salisbury, N. Carolina, to which place he will probably attempt to go.

JACK, about 18 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected, and wore off a round coat of Bungup Cord and pantaloons of the same kind of stuff but of a different color. He was purchased from Germon Jourdain near Lynchburg, Campbell county, Virginia. They will most likely travel the road via Milledgeville, Sparta, Powelton, Washington, Berkeley's ferry, Saluda river, S Carolina, Chesterville, Old Nation Ford, Charlotte, and to Salisbury. The above reward will be given for their apprehension and delivery in any safe Jail, so that we get them

JOHN W. RAINS,
LEVI EZELL

January 8 3:9

ESTATE.

OF

THE

REV. JAMES McKNIGHT.

THE undersigned having obtained letters of administration on the Estate of the Rev. James M Knight, decd at the November term of Iredell county court, hereby notifies all those indebted to said estate, to come forward and make payment. And all those having claims against the estate are requested to present them for payment, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. 6 8

WM GRAHAM *Admr.*

Jan. 11th 1832

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions November Term 1831.

Joseph Albertson vs Jas Glandon and Jeremiah Glandon.	Justices judgment levied on thirty acres of land joining the lands of John King and others, in said County.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants have not had notice of said levy, It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three weeks, that the said James Glandon and Jeremiah Glandon, appear before the justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 2nd monday in February next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the plaintiff shall not have judgment and an order of sale granted for his full demand and costs of suit.

3:3 D. MOCK, C. C. C.

SELLING OFF!!

COME & BUY BARGAINS

THE Superintendent surviving partners of the firm of Kyle & Meenan are determined to sell off their present EXTENSIVE STOCK OF GOODS. Henceforward, every article will be offered at prices, that cannot fail to suit those who are desirous of purchasing.

Cheap Goods.

MERCHANTS, wishing to add to their stocks, would do well to call on them, as they may depend on getting BARGAINS.

LOOK TO THIS.

The peculiar situation of the concern, renders it necessary that every person indebted to them should make an immediate settlement. They must, in future, sell exclusively for cash

ROBT KYLE
HAZLT. KYLE. } *Surviv. partners of the firm of K & M.*

Salisbury, Jan. 2, 1832 6 10

Land for Sale.



THE subscriber, being desirous of removing to the West, is anxious to sell the tract of land on which he now lives, 6 miles West of Salisbury. The tract contains 434 acres of land of a good quality, about 180 of which are cleared. On the premises is a good dwelling house, with all the necessary out houses. The land is situated in a healthy, and a moral neighborhood. An early application is requested. The land can be viewed at any time. MATTHEW B. LOCKE.

January 14, 183 3 8

FRESH SUPPLY.



THE Subscriber has just opened a FRESH SUPPLY of Ladies' Prunella BOOTS, Ladies' half fixed do; Ladies' best quality of Seal Skin SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S Opera BOOTS, which with his stock already on hand, renders his assortment very complete

EBENEZER DICKSON.

Salisbury, Dec 8th 183 601tf

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

Nov. TERM, 1831.

CHRISTOPHER HEDRICK & Wife against his wife Nancy Billings, Christian Billings and Elizabeth Billings by her next friend Michael Billings vs. David Billings, John Smith & Frederick Billings, Executors of Frederick Billings, dec'd. Petition for division of Negroes: It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that David Billings one of the defendants in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is on motion, ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the said David Billings, be and appear at the next term of this court to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court House, in Lexington, on the 3d Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso & set for hearing exparte 6 9 D. MOCK c. c. c.

Committed.

TO the Jail of Lincoln County, on the 10th of August, 1831, a negro man, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well formed, he Speaks polite. He has a scar on his right Cheek, he calls himself *Nicodemus*, and says he belongs to Nathaniel Hapson Iredell County, North Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away. 13tf

JACOB REINHARDT. *Jailor.*

Runaway



ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; Telescope, Columbia, S. C; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY THREE OR FOUR Journeymen Tailors of steady habits to whom constant employment and good wages will be given

THOMAS DICKSON.

Salisbury, Jan 7th 1832 5:f

Lost or Mislaid

THE first volume of Ascough's Shakespeare. The volume is well bound and has green edges: No name is recollected to have been written in it. Any person having such a book would confer a favor on the owner by returning it to this office. 89

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April, 1st 1832.* 41